

By Times-Dispatch Staff

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1909.

BROADENING THE CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER HEALTH.

All its members seem agreed that the Richmond meeting of the Public Health Association was the most successful on record. The average of the papers read was unusually high, the tone of the reports was optimistic and encouraging, the proceedings were for the most part thoroughly harmonious and pleasant. Enthusiasm reached a new crest and interest received a fresh impetus.

But the central thought of the meeting was not found in any report or in any single speech. It did not come in response to any particular plea or as the result of a momentary enthusiasm. When the members declared their conviction that health work should be broadened they opened the way to great new possibilities in the future. When they agreed that all social organizations should be enlisted in the cause they added new agencies to their forces.

Indeed, transforming public health work more completely into a popular movement means that the old bars will be thrown down and that new life will be given to the cause. The lack of popular interest in this work has been largely the result of the widespread opinion that it was an affair for the doctors. The term hygiene had a somewhat professional flavor and was regarded as another of the long-term medical mysteries with which the people had nothing to do. As a result, the battle has been carried on by those whose business interests it logically opposes. Physicians who made their living from sickness agreed to stamp out disease.

The new sentiment of health work will change this beyond the innovations of recent years. The health authorities would have every club, every labor union, every social organization and every church enlisted in the cause. They would have the gospel of good health preached with the gospel of business and the gospel of progress.

This plan of the health men merely places the burden where it properly belongs. Sanitary science has long since demonstrated that the health of the individual is within his own keeping and that the health of the family can be secured without appreciable aid from others. The task of the individual, therefore, is merely to understand the methods by which good health may be attained and to practice them himself. This can only be accomplished by his systematic enlightenment through the forces of his own environment.

THE CENTENNIAL OF A LITERARY ERA.

One hundred years ago to-morrow afternoon the following little notice appeared in the personals of the New York Evening Post:

DISTRESSING.

Left his lodgings some time since, and has not since been heard of. A small, elderly gentleman, dressed in an old black coat and cocked hat, by the name of Knickerbocker. As there are some reasons for believing he is not entirely in his right mind, as great anxiety is entertained about him, any information concerning him left either at the Columbian Hotel, Mulberry Street, or at the office of this paper, will be thankfully received. P. S. Printers of newspapers would be aiding the cause of humanity to give an insertion to the above.

Perhaps few who read this notice have any other idea than that some demented old Dutchman had actually disappeared from his hotel, to the alarm and distress of his friends. Perhaps no one, not even the author of the notice, knew that it was to mark the beginning of a new era in American literature.

A few days later appeared the second notice, and not long after was announced the History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker. A few months more, and all America knew that a clever journalistic fraud had developed into a splendid literary work. Within a few years the author of the mock history was recognized as the first man of letters in America.

Washington Irving's influence upon his place in American literature have been gradually forgotten in the century that has passed since he and his brother began their first literary venture. But the centenary of that event should recall the revolution marked by his fresh and graphic style. The literature of Mather and Barlow was neither original nor interesting. It was labored and unnatural, stilted and commonplace. Aside from the occasional verses of Freneau, America had produced nothing that would have been creditable to a second-class provincial magazine in England. As a result, foreign prejudice against American institutions was mild compared with the utter contempt for American literature.

It was Washington Irving's good fortune not only to begin a new era, but to do away with this contempt. His ability was soon acknowledged in Europe, and the respect paid him on

his numerous visits abroad resulted in an entirely new respect for American letters. What Irving began, others carried on. James Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne and others of lesser fame gave American prose at least a creditable standing in the eyes of the world, before Poe proved that America could produce also a poet and raised the reputation of literary America still higher.

Little attention seems to have been given to the centennial of this era. Its importance, however, should not be shadowed by indifference, nor should its significance be forgotten with the years.

TRANSFORMING AN INDUSTRY.

The automobile has not yet made the horse as extinct as the far-famed dodo, but it has had a noticeably extinguishing effect upon the manufacture of horse-pulled vehicles. To an extent, of course, the motor car has created a field of its own. Many a one represents a purchase exclusively for its own sake. But many another represents an expenditure which twenty years ago would have gone unfruitfully to the carriage-makers, and thus means an uncompensated loss to the latter. The carriage-builders, at their national convention in Washington the other day, admitted that they were beaten men. The president of their association asserted that carriage-makers could only save themselves by going into the manufacture of automobile bodies. As an independent industry, their business had come to an end. Yet in 1900 it represented a capital of \$18,000,000, and gave employment to 30,000 men and women.

What will become of the capital and what will become of the men? The quietness with which the builders accept their fate suggests that both will be taken care of without very serious trouble. Doubtless their factories can be equipped for making automobile bodies without costly alterations, and doubtless they see good profits in the new industry. Probably the wood-working employees can make the transition easily enough and pass with their employers from one manufacture to the other. In ten years, or even five, all hands may find themselves decidedly benefited by the change, and the transformed factories may be giving work to far more men than they did in 1900.

At any rate the carriage-makers are intelligently preparing to fall in with forces much too strong for them to resist. We have here an instance of the practical killing of an important industry, and it is instructive to see with what comparative ease the capital and labor involved in it flow out into other channels and successfully adapt themselves to changed conditions. This is exactly what the high tariff pleaders tell us cannot be done. If the carriage-making industry had been destroyed by reductions in the tariff, the protectionists would have made the country shake with their horrified protests and dreadful forebodings.

THE WORK OF THE NEXT ASSEMBLY.

Another week will see the end of the campaign. With Democratic success fully assured and with the usual majority slated for the General Assembly, interest is already centering upon the work of the Legislature. The party will be called upon to give to the people the legislation needed in many important directions and so to keep the State steadily on the road of progress.

Perhaps no meeting of the Legislature in recent years will have greater opportunities and greater responsibilities. Experiments made by the last Assembly have been fully tested, new needs have been developed and new work has been outlined. The men who will control the State's legislation in the coming year are already studying the situation, preparing themselves to bear their responsibilities and make the most of their opportunities.

At least six important issues will come before the Assembly for decisive action. All of these demand close scrutiny and liberal, public-spirited treatment. Doubtless the question of road legislation will be paramount. With more than ninety counties already enjoying State aid in one form or the other, much will be expected from the Assembly. Judge Mann's proposal to devote the revenue from certain specific taxes to highway improvement appears now to be the party policy. It must therefore be examined carefully, and its bearing upon the State's other revenues must be exactly determined.

Second only to this will come the question of a legalized primary, upon which the party is almost unanimous. Minute study will be required to give to the State the form of primary best adapted to its own conditions. Other matters of equal importance will be before the Assembly. Tax reform, oyster legislation, the establishment of a banking bureau and the extension of the State's public health work will brook no delay. Each of these can best be decided in the light of other states' experience.

The State Library, we understand, is now collecting material on all of these subjects, and is preparing information for legislators which cannot be secured by individuals. We suggest that the prospective members of the Assembly avail themselves of this material before that body meets and come prepared to give the State legislation that will be consistent in theory, broad in scope and sound in principle.

An earthquake is reported from the Middle West. All inhabitants, it is said, can prove an alibi.

If monarchs would tacitly agree not to dress alike when they call, they might feel like exchanging visits often.

In these crisp October days it is a delightful and inspiring thing to sit and reflect that the season is now

close at hand when we shall descend to a breakfast of Old Virginia sausage, with the gold-brown Henricio Sausage sitting demurely on the side.

A German princess has just been made a colonel of Hussars. It remains to be seen whether she can ever learn to hit the broad side of a barn with a sabre in seven tries.

The Wrights are suing both Heriot and Currier for infringement of patent regarding their claims as so many hot-airships.

It is now pointed out that it was during a stay in Florida that the poet Mark Twain announced that he would never write again. Doubtless the gloomy utterances of a sojourner in that town ought to be jealously discounted.

The Chinese say that they discovered the pole 6,000 years ago, but seem utterly unable to spring any Eskimo proof.

Heaven believes that he will be elected Mayor of New York, and this is the faith that removes mountains.

It has leaked out that Mr. Taft's request for scanty fare in the West is due to the fact that he is saving himself for the dietetic glories of Richmond, the grub hub of the universe. On the same principle many children will eat no breakfast on Thanksgiving Day in the morning.

Mr. Taft's rebuke to railroad-baiting as such will doubtless cost him some votes in Oklahoma.

Football has been debauched, of course, but it still has the punch.

It does not impress us that American business men are now so crazy to be minister to China that Philander Knox has to beat them away with a stick.

If Senator Stone really wants to show his prowess, he will stop fooling with porters and hack-drivers, and immediately take on a baggage-man.

Cook and Peary are dropping from the front page in a manner which sadly imperils the gate receipts.

Eggs are finding takers at \$2 a dozen in Cuba. And yet some people think that the industry doesn't know how to govern itself.

HARMONY ON THE WAY.

His Texas Presidential Boom Opposes the Bailey Tariff Idea.

Texas has started a little boom for Judson Harmon for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1912. The Ohio Governor has been making some speeches in the Lone Star State, and that Commonwealth likes them, or some of its politicians say it does. He has been talking for free raw materials, however, as well as for a revenue based on manufactured products to the revenue basis. That was the Morrison-Mills-Carlisle doctrine. It was the doctrine which Cleveland urged in his tariff message of 1887, the message which ended the Philanderism of the other regular presidential communications to Congress at the opening of a session, by confining itself to one subject.

But unapprehensively for Harmon and for the men who are pushing him for the candidacy for President, the Cleveland-Mills-Morrison idea on the tariff diverges widely from the Daniel-McEnery-Bailey doctrine. Those Democratic leaders want the duties on raw materials to be lowered, and they want the raw materials they want the duties advanced. Bailey declares that this is the orthodox Democratic creed. As Bailey and the rest of the men who talk as he does are not only active but active in the management of their party, their influence is greater than that of Cleveland and the rest of the good chieftains. They are here to enforce what they want. In the convention of 1912 they are likely to be on hand.

Mr. Harmon, moreover, will have to carry Ohio for Governor in 1910 in order to be eligible for mention in the big convention two years later. His Ohio friends are already busy preparing the way for his nomination for a second term.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OVER QUAY'S STATUE.

Unveiling of Monument Marked by a Shocking Incident.

The Philadelphia North American describes the very informal unveiling of the Quay statue in the Pennsylvania Capitol building as a "shocking incident." It is "inconceivable that there was no gathering of mute witnesses." There must have stood the shadow of J. Blake Winters, chief of the State treasury, dead by his own hand; of John S. Hopkins, cashier of the People's Bank, who was shot down by a mob; of My other hand is in the lion's mouth, and I cannot get it out; of T. Lee Clark, dead by his own hand, because "they were so afraid of him that they shot him down." There was also a certain statesman from drawing a razor across his throat in the Lochiel Hotel—the national traitor, who was shot down by a mob.

We may also note what happened when newspaper photographers were sent to take pictures of the statue. A famous statue in its permanent position. Around the upper part of the rotunda there was a mob drawn from William Penn's writings.

"There may be room there for such a holy experiment. For the nations have been waiting for a man who will make the seed of a nation. That an example may be set up to the nations. That we may do the thing that is truly wise and just."

After the photographers snapped the statue on its pedestal beneath those lines, their negatives when developed showed a blur for all these words, save two. These were directly over the head of the statue and were, "My God!"—New York Evening Post.

OLD SILKS AND NEW.

Those two old ladies in Catawba county who used to go out every fall and pan enough gold from the sand in the headwaters of the Roanoke, through their farm to buy a silk dress for each must have been very extravagant in their manner of wearing silk or else must have had quite a number of dresses of that costly material at the time of their deaths. In the days when it is said they used to pan for gold in their farm branch the women in this section of the country considered themselves fortunate to own one silk dress at a time and that one was expected to last almost for the owner's lifetime. Such a thing as getting a new one every fall was never heard of and it was not considered at all necessary even by those who could afford it. Why, in those olden days silk dresses not only lasted a lifetime, but were handed down from generation to generation. Many a descendant appeared in a gown that had been worn by a grand old lady and was proud to let the fact be known.—Charlotte Observer.

Borrowed Jingles

(The authorship of these jingles may be adopted as a resolution, asking that women be appointed on the police force to patrol the streets in uniform.)

An excellent suggestion!
 It would make the force twice good,
 'T would doubly be efficient,
 That is easily understood,
 For what makes men be objecting
 Though so dark his legal mind,
 By a young and pretty guardian
 To be captured and "run in?"

And when a policeman
 With a golden pompadour
 And a peachy complexion,
 With of dimpling smile a score,
 Would lay hands upon a fellow,
 With "I will not let you go,"
 Would it be in his head or enter
 To try and get away?

If a gang who had to found up
 Would they use the club that came?
 Would they never have to touch
 They would follow her like lambs.
 Do we start from such ideas?
 Why in John Henry's honor
 Men are made of sturdier stuff—
 Just bring on the lady cop!

—Baltimore American.

NEVERLY JOKING.

A Frank Admission.
 "We're sleeping on the floor at our home to accommodate company."
 "Hard luck, eh?"
 "No, poor judgment. We brought it on ourselves by going visiting."—Washington Herald.

The Exception.
 "Then you don't believe in married women running for office?" said the autocrat stily.
 "There are exceptions to the rule," said the suburban man with a smile. "Now, there is one office I don't object to my wife running for."
 "And what is that, sir?"
 "The employment office when we haven't a cook."—Chicago News.

HARD TO CHOOSE.

"Who is your favorite in this polo controversy?"
 "Peary, biary, weary," chanted the poet.
 "Cook, hook, book, I can't quite make up my mind, and neither can you," said the other.
 "Both good for rhymes."—Houston Chronicle.

HE RESPONDS.

"I approach you in a worthy cause, Mr. Titledward."
 "Um."
 "I want to raise \$100,000. A prominent philanthropist offers to contribute a quarter of it."
 "I don't mind giving \$25,000," said Titledward. "I don't mind giving another \$25,000."—Fittsburg Post.

A MATRIMONIAL BUREAU.

"Dad, what sort of a bureau is a matrimonial bureau?"
 "Oh, any bureau that has five drawers full of love letters and one man's tie in it."—Houston Post.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

"Don't you know, little boy, that it is wrong to try to shoot your neighbor's cat?"
 "I got to, ma'am. Ma won't let me pizen 'em."—Chicago Tribune.

THE CEASELESS CRITICS.

CLARK CLARK is feeling so confident about it that he is said to straighten up and look around him for a moment, anything on manufactured products to the revenue basis. That was the Morrison-Mills-Carlisle doctrine. It was the doctrine which Cleveland urged in his tariff message of 1887, the message which ended the Philanderism of the other regular presidential communications to Congress at the opening of a session, by confining itself to one subject.

Emmy Panikshur says the hardest thing she could do for the cause would be to do nothing. People are so used to her doing nothing on the sea that were Emmy out—Rochester Herald.

The students eating those sulphured fruits in the government tests may consider themselves on a light diet. Will their experience make them more intercollegiate matches?—Omaha Bee.

It is easier to prove the nomination of Professor Dyche to search the summit of Mount McKinley than it is to pronounce his name.—St. Louis Republic.

Meals on railroad trains average 3 cents, but a man who has a check to the amount of \$1.15 can't get a check to the amount of \$1.15.—Chicago News.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

Spanish Cabinet First to Feel Results of Ferrer's Execution.

The fall of the Spanish cabinet in Spain is the result of the tempest which was unleashed by the execution of Professor Ferrer for blowing the bellows of revolution. The cabinet, the result of this scholarly revolutionist has aroused a storm of indignation and protest throughout the world. The cabinet, the result of this scholarly revolutionist has aroused a storm of indignation and protest throughout the world.

What the new cabinet deal will accomplish cannot be foretold. The situation is a desperate one. The cabinet, the result of this scholarly revolutionist has aroused a storm of indignation and protest throughout the world.

Then for a time he was a rival of the Gipsy Rigo in the affections of the Michigan-born ex-Princess de Caraman. His friends and admirers, however, were not so fond of displaying to the public the notorious dame, bearing the most extravagant expressions of affection, as they were of the ex-Princess.

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TILLMAN BACKS BAILEY.

Like Bryan, But Sympathetic as With the Texas Cause.

Tillman "likes Bryan but sides with Bailey." He said so in his speech on Wednesday to the people gathered at the Beaufort-Bryant County Fair. Tillman is then "siding with the man whose policy, if successful, means inevitably the disruption of the Democratic party. He is siding with the man whose policy of taxing the many for the benefit of the few is a chief duty on the Republican party."

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CAR WITH PRINCE AT "PROCONIGI"

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 Though so dark his legal mind,
 By a young and pretty guardian
 To be captured and "run in?"

WHO IS "PRINCE" GHIKA?

Adventurer, Who Has Led a Gay and Startling Life, Claims Albanian Throne.

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.
 ACCORDING to the King and Queen of Albania, the Prince of Ghika, who is now in the city of Rome, is a man of great importance. He is a man of great importance. He is a man of great importance.

It was the favorite residence of Charles Albert, who spent there the last days of his reign before abdicating in favor of his son, King Victor Emmanuel, after his defeat at the battle of Novara. It was a man of great importance. He is a man of great importance.

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